

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BRENDAN MCPHILLIPS, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE INTEREPUBLIC GROUP OF  
COMPANIES, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

Case No.: 12-cv-6063 JSC

**PRETRIAL ORDER**

Following the Case Management Conference held on March 28, 2013, IT IS HEREBY  
ORDERED THAT:

**I. CASE MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE**

Deadline for parties to participate in private mediation:	July 5, 2013
Deadline to amend pleadings:	August 1, 2013
Fact Discovery Cut-Off:	November 1, 2013
Deadline for hearing dispositive motions:	December 12, 2013
Deadline for designation of expert witnesses:	January 6, 2014
Expert discovery Cut-Off:	January 31, 2014

Parties shall appear for a further Case Management Conference on September 11, 2013, at 1:30 p.m., in Courtroom F, 15th Floor, U.S. District Court, 450 Golden Gate, San Francisco, California.

## **II. TRIAL DATE**

A. Jury trial will begin on March 3, 2014, at 8:30 a.m., in Courtroom F, 15th Floor, U.S. District Court, 450 Golden Gate, San Francisco, California.

## **III. PRETRIAL CONFERENCE**

A Final Pretrial Conference shall be held on February 13, 2014, at 2:00 p.m., in Courtroom F, 15th Floor. Lead trial counsel for each party shall attend.

A. At least seven days prior to date of the Final Pretrial Conference the parties shall do the following:

1. In lieu of preparing a Joint Pretrial Conference Statement, the parties shall meet and confer in person, and then prepare and file a jointly signed Proposed Final Pretrial Order that contains: (a) a brief description of the substance of claims and defenses which remain to be decided; (b) a statement of all relief sought; (c) all stipulated facts; (d) a joint exhibit list in numerical order, including a brief description of the exhibit and Bates numbers, a blank column for when it will be offered into evidence, a blank column for when it may be received into evidence, and a blank column for any limitations on its use; and (e) each party's separate witness list for its case-in-chief witnesses (including those appearing by deposition), including, for all such witnesses (other than party plaintiffs or defendants), a short statement of the substance of his/her testimony and, separately, what, if any, non-cumulative testimony the witness will offer. For each witness, state an hour/minute time estimate for the direct examination (only). Items (d) and (e) should be submitted as appendices to the proposed order. The proposed order should also state which issues, if any, are for the Court to decide, rather than the jury.

2. File a joint set of proposed instructions on substantive issues of law arranged in a logical sequence. If undisputed, an instruction shall be identified as "Stipulated Instruction No. \_\_\_\_ Re \_\_\_\_\_," with the blanks filled in as appropriate. If disputed,

each version of the instruction shall be inserted together, back to back, in their logical place in the overall sequence. Each such disputed instruction shall be identified as, for example, “Disputed Instruction No. \_\_\_\_ Re \_\_\_\_\_ Offered by \_\_\_\_\_,” with the blanks filled in as appropriate. All disputed versions of the same basic instruction shall bear the same number. Any modifications to a form instruction must be plainly identified. If a party does not have a counter version and simply contends that no such instruction in any version should be given, then that party should so state (and explain why) on a separate page inserted in lieu of an alternate version. With respect to form preliminary instructions, general instructions, or concluding instructions, please simply cite to the numbers of the requested instructions in the current edition of the Ninth Circuit Model Jury Instructions. Other than citing the numbers, the parties shall not include preliminary, general, or concluding instructions in the packet.

3. File a separate memorandum of law in support of each party’s disputed instructions, if any, organized by instruction number.

4. File a joint set of proposed voir dire questions supplemented as necessary by separate requests.

5. File trial briefs on any controlling issues of law.

6. File proposed verdict forms, joint or separate.

7. File and serve any objections to exhibits.

8. File a joint simplified Statement of the Case to be read to the jury during voir dire as part of the proposed jury instructions. Unless the case is extremely complex, this statement should not exceed one page.

B. Any motions in limine shall be submitted as follows: at least twenty (20) calendar days before the conference, the moving party shall serve, but not file, the opening brief. At least ten (10) calendar days before the conference, the responding party shall serve the opposition. There will be no reply. When the oppositions are received, the moving party should collate the motion and the opposition together, back-to-back, and then file the paired sets at least seven (7) calendar days before the conference. Each motion should be presented

1 in a separate memorandum and properly identified, for example, “Plaintiff’s Motion in  
2 Limine No. 1 to Exclude . . . .” Each party is limited to bringing five motions in limine. The  
3 parties are encouraged to stipulate where possible, for example, as to the exclusion of  
4 witnesses from the courtroom. Each motion should address a single, separate topic, and  
5 contain no more than seven pages of briefing per side.

6 C. Hard-copy courtesy copies of the above documents shall be delivered by  
7 NOON the day after filing. The Joint Proposed Final Pretrial Order, jury instructions, and  
8 verdict form shall be submitted via e-mail as attachments to JSCpo@cand.uscourts.gov. The  
9 Court requests that all hard-copy submissions be three-hole-punched.

#### 10 **IV. PRETRIAL ARRANGEMENTS**

11 A. Should a daily transcript and/or real-time reporting be desired, the parties shall  
12 make arrangements with Debra Campbell, Supervisor of the Court Reporting Services, at  
13 (415) 522-2079, at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the trial date.

14 B. During trial, counsel may wish to use overhead projectors, laser-disk/computer  
15 graphics, poster blow-ups, models, or specimens of devices. Equipment should be shared by  
16 all counsel to the maximum extent possible. The Court provides no equipment other than an  
17 easel. The United States Marshal requires a court order to allow equipment into the  
18 courthouse. For electronic equipment, parties should be prepared to maintain the equipment  
19 or have a technician handy at all times. The parties shall tape extension cords to the carpet for  
20 safety. The parties may work with the deputy clerk, Ada Means (415-522-2015), on all  
21 courtroom-layout issues.

#### 22 **SCHEDULING**

23 Trial will be conducted from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 or 3:00 p.m., depending on the  
24 preference of the jury and the parties, Monday through Friday. Counsel must arrive by 8:15  
25 a.m., or earlier as needed, for any matters to be heard out of the presence of the jury. The jury  
26 will be called at 8:30 a.m.

#### 27 **THE JURY**

28 In civil cases, there are no alternate jurors and the jury is selected as follows:

1 Eighteen to twenty jurors are called to fill the jury box and the row in front of the bar, and are  
2 given numbers (1 through 18). The remaining potential jurors will be seated in the public  
3 benches. Hardship excuses will usually be considered at this point. The Court will then ask  
4 questions of those in the box and in the front of the bar. Counsel may then conduct a limited  
5 voir dire. Challenges for cause will then be addressed out of the presence of the potential  
6 jurors. The Court will consider whether to fill in the seats of the stricken jurors. If so,  
7 questions will be asked of the additional jurors and cause motions as to them will be  
8 considered. After a short recess, each side may exercise its allotment of peremptory  
9 challenges out of the presence of the potential jurors. The eight (or such other size as will  
10 constitute the jury) surviving the challenge process with the lowest numbers become the final  
11 jury. For example, if the plaintiff strikes 1, 5, and 7 and the defendant strikes 2, 4, and 9, then  
12 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 become the final jury. If more (or fewer) than eight jurors are to  
13 be seated, then the starting number will be adjusted. So too if more than a total of six  
14 peremptories are allowed. Once the jury selection is completed, the jurors' names will be read  
15 again and they will be seated in the jury box and sworn. The Court may alter this procedure in  
16 its discretion and after consultation with the parties.

### 17 WITNESSES

18 At the close of each trial day, all counsel shall exchange a list of witnesses for the  
19 next two full court days and the exhibits that will be used during direct examination (other  
20 than for impeachment of an adverse witness). Within 24 hours of such notice, all other  
21 counsel shall provide any objections to such exhibits and shall provide a list of all exhibits to  
22 be used with the same witness on cross-examination (other than for impeachment). The first  
23 notice shall be exchanged prior to the first day of trial. All such notices shall be provided in  
24 writing.

### 25 EXHIBITS

26 A. Prior to the Final Pretrial Conference, counsel must meet and confer in person  
27 to consider all exhibit numbers and objections and to eliminate duplicate exhibits and  
28 confusion over the precise exhibit.

B. Use numbers only, not letters, for exhibits, preferably the same numbers as were used in depositions. Blocks of numbers should be assigned to fit the need of the case (e.g., Plaintiff has 1 to 100, Defendant A has 101 to 200, Defendant B has 201 to 300, etc.). A single exhibit should be marked only once. If the plaintiff has marked an exhibit, then the defendant should not re-mark the exact document with another number. Different versions of the same document, e.g., a copy with additional handwriting, must be treated as different exhibits with different numbers. To avoid any party claiming “ownership” of an exhibit, all exhibits shall be marked and referred to as “Trial Exhibit No. \_\_\_\_\_,” not as “Plaintiff’s Exhibit” or “Defendant’s Exhibit.”

C. The exhibit tag shall be in the following form:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

**TRIAL EXHIBIT 100**

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date Entered \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

Deputy Clerk

Counsel preferably will make the tag up in a color that will stand out (yet still allow for photocopying), but that is not essential. Place the tag on or near the lower right-hand corner or, if a photograph, on the back. Counsel should fill in the tag but leave the last two spaces blank. The parties must jointly prepare a single set of all trial exhibits that will be the official record set to be used with the witnesses and on appeal. Each exhibit must be tagged, three-hole-punched, separated with a label divider identifying the exhibit number, and placed in 3-ring binders. Spine labels should indicate the numbers of the exhibits that are in the binders.

1 Each set of exhibit binders should be marked as “Original.” Deposit the exhibits with the  
2 deputy clerk seven (7) days before the Pretrial Conference.

3 D. Counsel must consult with each other and with the deputy clerk at the end of  
4 each trial day and compare notes as to which exhibits are in evidence and any limitations  
5 thereon. If there are any differences, counsel should bring them promptly to the Court’s  
6 attention.

7 E. In addition to the official record exhibits, a single, joint set of bench binders  
8 containing a copy of the exhibits must be provided to the Court seven (7) days before the  
9 Pretrial Conference, and should be marked as “Chambers Copies.” Each exhibit must be  
10 separated with a label divider identifying the exhibit number. (An exhibit tag is unnecessary  
11 for the bench set.) Spine labels should indicate the numbers of the exhibits that are in the  
12 binders.

13 F. Before the closing arguments, counsel must confer with the deputy clerk to  
14 make sure the exhibits in evidence are in good order.

15 G. Exhibit notebooks for the jury will not be permitted without prior permission  
16 from the Court. Publication must be by poster blow-up, overhead projection, or such other  
17 method as is allowed in the circumstances. It is permissible to highlight, circle or underscore  
18 in the enlargements as long as it is clear that it was not on the original.

### 19 CHARGING CONFERENCE

20 As the trial progresses and the evidence is heard, the Court will fashion a  
21 comprehensive set of jury instructions to cover all issues actually being tried. Prior to the  
22 close of the evidence, the Court will provide a draft final charge to the parties. After a  
23 reasonable period for review, one or more charging conferences will be held at which each  
24 party may object to any passage, ask for modifications, or ask for additions. Any instruction  
25 request must be renewed specifically at the conference or it will be deemed waived, whether  
26 or not it was requested prior to trial. If, however, a party still wishes to request an omitted  
27 instruction after reviewing the Court’s draft, then it must affirmatively re-request it at the  
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1 charging conference in order to give the Court a fair opportunity to correct any error.  
2 Otherwise, as stated, the request will be deemed abandoned or waived.

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4 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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6 Dated: March 29, 2013

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9 JACQUELINE SCOTT CORLEY  
10 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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